



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

MONTANA.

**Poliomyelitis — Notification of Cases — Quarantine — Disinfection — Funerals—
Employment of Nurses. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 22, 1916.)**

REG. 30. Any local or county health officer having knowledge of, or having reason to suspect the presence of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) within his district shall immediately investigate, if necessary, and shall at once place under quarantine all persons found suffering from such disease.

Patients suffering from poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) shall be effectively screened against flies, and all discharges from such patients shall be properly disposed of.

Quarantine for poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) shall be absolute, and shall extend for a period of at least six weeks, and as much longer as the local or county health officer may deem necessary. On recovery or death of a patient, the house occupied by such patient shall be thoroughly fumigated and cleansed.

Funerals of persons dead of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) shall be strictly private.

As soon as a diagnosis is made the attending physician shall report all cases of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) by the quickest possible method to the local or county health officer within whose jurisdiction such cases occur. The local or county health officer shall report to the secretary of the State board of health by wire or telephone as soon as any case of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) is reported to him, or as soon as he himself has made such a diagnosis on any case he has attended.

REG. 31. When an epidemic of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) occurs in any county in this State, the county board of health of such county shall employ at the expense of said county a duly trained and registered nurse as a public health nurse, who shall act in cooperation with the county health officer and under the direction of the State board of health.